

CARTER'S WORK ON SELLING OF BONDS IN EASTERN MARKET

Plantation Labor and Dividends Earned by Sugar Estates Being Discussed in Washington.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—Secretary George B. Carter has been here now almost a week, chiefly looking after details affecting disposition of territorial bonds. He is registered at the New Willard but plans within a few days, probably by Monday next, to return to New York, from which city he came to Washington after quite extended consultations with bankers and moneyed men of the metropolis. Incidentally, while here, he has had opportunity to get in touch with numerous officials regarding territorial business. When he was at the White House at lunch Tuesday, the President not only showed concern that every courtesy possible should be extended to the territorial secretary in the transaction of his business here but directed that telephone messages should be sent to the various departments, expressing his desire that Mr. Carter's business should be facilitated as rapidly as was possible. The President in every way showed a friendly interest and unbounded confidence in his Honolulu guest.

Since coming here Mr. Carter has been in communication by cable several times with Honolulu and something of his difficulties in disposing of the territorial bonds in New York has undoubtedly become known there almost as quickly as here. His visit to New York was on the whole somewhat discouraging but he came to Washington to hasten the preliminaries and to remove all possible obstacles in the way of putting those bonds on the market and in the methods of disposing of them, so that he could go back to New York and tell the moneyed men over there exactly what he had and exactly on what terms and in what manner he could dispose of these territorial securities. Today he is at the Department of Justice seeking to get a legal opinion for the benefit of New York bankers, which will show the regularity of the bonds and officially indicate that the government approves them.

Of course it is well understood in Honolulu, what a panicky condition prevails in Wall street. Men with millions will not buy anything. They want, as a rule, to wait till conditions become more settled. Some are looking daily for a panic that will engulf more than one great financial institution. Bonds of established and dividend paying corporations are selling for bottom prices and Mr. Carter found difficulty in arousing interest in the territorial bonds. He has had it in mind to attempt to sell some of the bonds on a six days advertisement but found his authority limited under the law and some of the cable messages he has sent to Hawaii have been to secure the necessary authority to act in certain matters. Unfortunately for the disposition of his business Secretary of the Treasury Shaw and Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock are both absent from the city and assistant secretaries are acting in their places. These men hesitate to decide matters with reference to the bonds, which the Secretaries themselves could dispose of promptly. Mr. Carter, however, has had conferences with Acting Secretary of the Treasury Armstrong and Acting Secretary of the Interior Ryan about the form and manner of issuing the bonds. One very important thing has also been discussed, whether the territorial bonds shall or shall not be accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury as security for deposits, just as government bonds are and as state and municipal bonds have been occasionally in times of stress. It was felt that if the Hawaiian bonds were given this additional utility, investors in New York would regard them in a more favorable light. Mr. Carter will wait till Secretary Shaw returns to have that question decided and probably will not get away to New York till later than he expected.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

While at lunch with the President, Secretary Carter had opportunity to discuss Hawaiian affairs. Of course there was no definite pronouncement regarding any Hawaiian questions by the President, but Mr. Carter was highly gratified at the President's continued interest in the territory and in his inquiries about different things. Mr. John Mitchell, President of the Mine Workers Union, was also a guest at luncheon and there was some talk about the admission of Chinese, a question in which Mr. Mitchell as well as Mr. Carter was interested. Further than the knowledge of having approved the issue of bonds on the recommendation of Secretary Hitchcock, the President had little knowledge in detail of them and naturally asked Mr. Carter many questions about what he had accomplished. All in all Mr. Carter has been very successful in the errands that brought him to Washington and probably will accomplish all he has come for.

There has been considerable discussion here in labor circles of late about the admission of Japanese into Hawaii, as indicated in my last letter. Since then Commissioner of Immigration Sargent has returned to town. "I noted while I was in Hawaii some of the complaints about laborers being aided to go to the islands," said he. "Of course the case of the Porto Ricans is the one best known. The American Federation of Labor sent a man to the Philippine Islands to study labor conditions there and I suppose he is also doing a little observing on the way back while staying in Hawaii."

PLANTATION LABOR.

"The sugar plantations, as is well known, have encouraged laborers to come to Hawaii. I suppose they have encouraged the Japanese." Mr. Sargent did not indicate that he intended to take any steps to check the present immigration to the islands, although there is apparently some fear that he may attempt to do so. Mr. William Haywood has recently been to see Mr. Sargent on the subject and has forwarded to the Planters Association a report. The day following Mr. Haywood's call at the Department of Commerce and Labor the following article, supposed to have been overheard by some one within the Department, appeared in the Washington Times:

Some one connected with the Department of Commerce and Labor has been sending out reports to the effect that the sugar planters of Hawaii are earning a profit of 25 per cent on money invested. A local representative of the planters, Mr. William Haywood, called upon Commissioner General Sargent yesterday and had a long conference on this subject, and on labor matters relating to the islands.

The representative of the planters said he had called to obtain information as he did not want the people of Washington to believe that any such amounts were being earned, when in reality the plant-

(Continued on Page 5)

FEDERAL GRAND JURY TO ACT UPON VOUCHERS

Whoever is, or are responsible for the custody and care of the vouchers of the expenses of the House of Representatives will now have an opportunity of giving, an account of the documents which may acquit him or them of their criminal disposal. Failing in such an accounting, the proper custodian or custodians will be liable to be made an example of which will deter any successor to a similar trust from tampering with public records.

It is now assured that the Federal grand jury are going to investigate the question of the missing House vouchers. Marshal E. R. Hendry left for Kauai last night with subpoenas to serve on two or three members of the Legislature on that island. It is expected that subpoenas will also shortly be issued for all the members of the House from the other islands, commanding them to appear before the grand jury of the United States District Court on November 9.

There can be only one purpose in bringing the entire House of Representatives before the Federal grand jury. The destruction of public records is a serious offense under the United States statutes.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

On Aug. 4, the Advertiser had the following:

"Solomon Meheula is the man who is responsible for the House vouchers," said Speaker Fred W. Beckley yesterday. Beckley came down from Maui Saturday for the first time since the adjournment of the Legislature. He was apparently much surprised to find that the vouchers had not been given to the public yet. He stated also that he had heard that there was to be a grand jury investigation of the matter and thought that this would bring out the House records.

"I tried to get hold of the vouchers on the Monday after the close of the session," said he. "Vice Speaker Knudsen visited the House chamber with me but we could not find a trace of the vouchers. The clerk said he did not know where they were. The next morning before the Kinau left I tried to get at them again but did not succeed."

"I don't know where they are now. No, I don't believe the vouchers were destroyed. Meheula must have them. He is the man who should have them. The House—the thirteen Kumalese Republicans—took the matter out of my hands. I tried to have the vouchers of the regular session turned over at the close of the special session, but the thirteen didn't want it. They took my power over the clerk away and passed a resolution making Meheula the custodian of all records. He was their man, you know."

"I understand now that the vouchers will figure in a grand jury investigation. That will bring them out. I saw Jesse Makinai today and he told me that Meheula was trying to throw the blame upon him, which is not right. Makinai says he hasn't the vouchers and never had them. He is not responsible for them anyway. The clerk is the man who is responsible. The Kumalese Republicans placed the vouchers in his charge."

"There are some things that should be known. Along towards the last of the session where there were so many investigating committees ordered, the members did not do this work at all. The committee simply appointed some man as clerk and he did the investigating and put in the bill. The charge was generally five or ten dollars per day. The members didn't work at all but left it to an outsider and he drew the pay. The investigation of the cement matter, in which Marston Campbell figured, was a case in point."

"The vouchers should be given up. I don't believe that they are a part of the House records, the accounts which were approved by the House show all money expended. But it looks bad. The vouchers ought to be given up. It looks as if there is something which some of the members wanted to hide."

"No, I don't believe the vouchers were burned or destroyed. I think Meheula has still got them."

The vouchers now appear to form a question of veracity between Speaker Beckley and Clerk Meheula. Here is what Meheula was quoted as saying in the Advertiser of July 16:

"Have the vouchers of the House expenses been burned?" was asked of Solomon Meheula, clerk of the House, when seen in the hall where the House held its sessions.

"I don't know," the answer came hesitatingly.

"Should you not be in a position to know?"

"No, I have nothing to do with the vouchers now. The last thing I know the assistant clerk took them home. He was told to do so by Speaker Beckley."

"No; they don't belong to the records. They belong to the committee on accounts."

Mr. Meheula ventured to justify the theory of destruction from the precedent made by the Home Rule Legislature of 1901. He stated that on that occasion the vouchers were destroyed.

THE TILMAN VERDICT.

The acquittal of Lieut. Gov. Tilman of South Carolina for the murder of John G. Gonales is one of those rare verdicts of justice which account for the growing popularity in the South of funds and typhoons.

That Tilman was guilty of plain, old-fashioned murder, nobody denies. He met the editor in the street, as he had done many times since their political relations had been strained and, without warning or provocation, shot him fatally. His sole defense was that he "supposed Gonales to be armed." Though such an excuse would, if commonly accepted by juries, provide a legal way for murdering almost any one, it was satisfactory to a South Carolina jury and the assassin went free. Lucky for him if he is not lynched or pursued to the death by the vengeful kindred of the dead editor.

While such things happen in the courts it is perfectly useless to inveigh against the "lawlessness" which retaliates upon the freed murderer with the bullet or the rope. The lawlessness of acquittal under such circumstances as those which caused the Tilman verdict, is more to be deprecated than that form of execution by private vengeance which repairs the law's neglect of duty in the only way left.

Land Commissioner Boyd appears to be hand and glove with Promoter Gehl in the proposition which led Mr. Gehl the other day to write an insulting letter to the head of the administration of which Boyd is a part. At Washington such a course would cost a department chief his job. Here there is no way to get rid of an offensive or treacherous "cabinet member" unless he has committed some crime. Such a state of things would warrant future Governors in requiring the undated resignation of every man who accepts a responsible post under them. In no other way can they control their own administrations.

Mail to Arrive.

The James Neil Dramatic Company, now under the direction of W. M. Wilkinson, announces the probability of that organization giving a Thanksgiving performance in Honolulu. The repertoire is to consist principally of new material and will include a dramatization of Stanley Weyman's "Gentleman of France."

According to a letter received on the last mail the company will leave San Francisco not later than November 19, Mr. Wilkinson expecting to arrive in advance about November 14.

POLLITZ & CO. WANT WHOLE BOND ISSUE

They Bid for Five Per Cents at Par With Two Per Cent Commission.

Edward Pollitz & Co., of San Francisco, want the entire issue of the Territorial bonds at par, less two per cent commission, this being their bid in response to the advertisement of the bonds at five per cent interest. Their sealed bid arrived in the Doric's mail and it is still sealed, but two letters from the firm have been received by which the wishes of Edward Pollitz & Co., relative to the Hawaiian loan, are plainly revealed.

One of these letters came in the China's mail last week but being mistaken for the sealed bid, which the Pollitzes had announced by cable as being sent by that steamer, it lay unopened in Treasurer Kepoikai's safe until the bid itself, identifiable by a large red seal, arrived in the Doric's mail on Wednesday. The letters and Mr. Kepoikai's cabled response are printed below. After holding a consultation with Governor Dole over the correspondence, the Treasurer yesterday afternoon gave it out for publication.

"This offer of Messrs. Edward Pollitz & Co. is better than the sale of the bonds at four and a half per cent in New York," Mr. Kepoikai said to an Advertiser reporter.

"There is a difference of one-half of one per cent in favor of San Francisco against New York in the rate of exchange. Besides there is a charge of one-quarter of one per cent for handling the payments in New York. These two items make three-fourths of one per cent difference, which wipes out the advantage of one-half per cent in the rate of interest."

"It would be a good thing to have all of the bonds taken outside of the Territory, because it would be so much fresh capital brought into the islands."

"That is perfectly right, too, what the Pollitzes say about their friendliness to Hawaii. If the bonds were held in San Francisco it would tend to increase the interest of the Pacific coast in Hawaiian affairs, and secure favorable influence from that quarter for us in Washington."

"It is true also that the Eastern capitalists are not our friends. They would rather help Cuba and Porto Rico than Hawaii. The New York steamers come here and take away our sugar but do not leave a dollar behind. This is not felt so much in Honolulu as at Kahului. They bring all their supplies along and do not buy even tobacco or so much as a pair of socks at the store. No, they come and go on schedule time and, from the captain to the oiler do not spend a bean ashore."

"Kahului had better times when the sugar was shipped in schooners."

Treasurer Kepoikai has hopes that Edward Pollitz & Co. will make relatively as earnest an effort to obtain the bonds at four and a half as they have done to secure the entire loan at the rate of five originally advertised.

The letters of Messrs. Pollitz and cablegram of Treasurer Kepoikai follow:

FIRST POLLITZ LETTER.

Per S. S. Doric,
San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 25, 1903.
Hon. A. Noah Kepoikai, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir: Confirming our cable of this date, as follows: "Steamer China carries our bid Territorial bonds, meanwhile defer action," we herewith beg to ask you to please take notice, that we herewith make a bid for any part of the issue of Hawaiian Territorial Bonds under Act 42 at the upset price of par less 2 per cent, commission. We have notified the Honorable Secretary under date of Sept. 2nd, 1903, that we are prepared to take the whole issue and we have been in communication with him since he has been on his way to Washington and New York.

Section 4, Subdivision 2, does not make it mandatory on you to provide for the sale of the bonds by public advertisements for tenders inasmuch as Sec. 5 says: "He may make such arrangements."

In view of the fact that we are heavy taxpayers through our holdings in Hawaiian securities and furthermore that Eastern monetary institutions have never maintained a friendly attitude towards the Islands, while we certainly have, we suggest that we be given preference over them and our bid be accepted. We ask this in the name of equity, which has always been our guiding motive in dealing with Island people.

Awaiting your early reply, we remain,

Very respectfully,
EDWARD POLLITZ & CO.

SECOND POLLITZ LETTER.

Per S. S. Doric,
San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 6, 1903.
Hon. A. Noah Kepoikai, Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir: After writing to you under date of the 28th ult., per China, of the 5 per cent Territorial bonds still further attention and come to the conclusion that the right to dispose of the bonds is firmly vested in you, subject to the approval of the Governor, the laudable efforts of the Honorable Secretary notwithstanding.

For the reasons stated in ours of the 28th ult., materially strengthened by the fact that we were the first in the field to buy the Bonds, we resume

we have given the matter of the loan request will be favorably considered.

Sec. 4, Subdivision 2, in speaking of the functions of the Treasurer, says: "By public advertisements for tenders." Now as a matter of suggestion we will say, there being no limit fixed by the Act (42) determining the duration of the advertisements, it is left entirely to your discretion to construe the meaning of the term "advertisement." We therefore believe two advertisements in the official paper would comply with the law and would empower you, as Treasurer, to accept our bid.

If necessary please use the cable at our expense.

Very respectfully,
EDWARD POLLITZ & CO.

KEPOIKAI'S CABLE REPLY.

Honolulu, Oct. 14, 1903.
To Pollitz, San Francisco. We will act when all bids are in for best interests of the Territory. Bid again as the rate has been fixed at four and half. Look for Carter there.

KEPOIKAI.

White Labor Advanced.

A meeting of the Traders and Builders' Exchange was held last evening in their rooms in the Elita building. There was not a very large attendance and only routine matters were attended to. The anti-Oriental movement of the Exchange has steadily borne fruit and many who hitherto have used Oriental laborers have changed their methods.

Republican Expedition.

At 7:00 this morning all of the Republican candidates who are not unavoidably detained will leave for a tour down the Koolau side of the island. They will make a stand at Hale and leave there by special train for Wai'alea at 5 p. m. A general meeting will be held at Wai'alea on Saturday evening. Mark P. Robinson is too ill to join the expedition, while Messrs. Gilman and Hooking will remain to look after anything requiring attention in town.

VACANCIES NOW FILLED

Appointments Are Made by Board of Health.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, president, Dr. W. H. Mays and Fred. C. Smith waited long for another member of the Board of Health to make a quorum yesterday afternoon. E. C. Winston arrived at 2:30 and business proceeded. Dr. J. E. Pratt, chief health officer; C. Charlock, secretary, and Miss Mae Wein, stenographer, were in attendance.

ACT OF ACCOMMODATION.
Dr. W. A. Schwabke wrote from Palala asking that he be appointed an agent of the Board at that place, giving as his reason the fact that now people have to make a round journey of thirty miles to and from Naalehu for a burial certificate. People at Kapapala ranch have to travel forty-two miles for the same purpose. Manager Sherman of the Hawaiian Agricultural Co. joined in the request. There being no salary attached, it was voted that Dr. Schwabke be commissioned as agent and as register of births, marriages and deaths.

CAUTIONS ABOUT CEMETERIES.
Dr. W. H. Mays, chairman of the committee on A. L. Perry's site for a cemetery at Kalihi, read a report. At first adverse to the application, he had after personal inspection of the ground come to the conclusion that the proposed cemetery would not be prejudicial to the public health. It was a small piece of ground with soil eight feet deep situated against the mountain where the building of homes was not probable.

President Cooper hoped the Board would proceed only with caution. They were considering the matter of a larger cemetery near Honolulu and he did not wish to see a number of small cemeteries started here and there.

It was voted to accept the report for further consideration.

PARTLY GRANTED.

David H. Madison applied by letter for permits to two Mormon elders to visit the Leper Settlement and stay there a few weeks on a mission of their church. After some discussion it was decided to grant a permit to but one of the missionaries.

DOCTOR PASSED.

The board of medical examiners reported favorably on the application of Dr. J. Campbell Douglas for license to practice, which was accordingly ordered to be recommended.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. W. H. Mays was appointed acting superintendent of the Insane Asylum from October 1.

Dr. C. A. Peterson was appointed government physician for the districts of Koolauloa and Koolapoaka, Oahu, from October 1.

Dr. J. C. Douglas was appointed government physician for the districts of North and South Kona from October 1.

W. A. Naylor was appointed dispenser at the government dispensary, Honolulu, from October 1. He served in the Spanish war with the hospital corps and has had considerable experience.

Robert Kamakaea was appointed assistant fish inspector for Honolulu.

George B. Schrader was appointed sanitary inspector for the districts of Waialua and Kahului, Maui.

REPORTS.

Reports of the city sanitary officer and inspectors and the plumbing inspector of Honolulu were read and accepted.

D. S. Bowman, sanitary inspector of Hilo, reported on his work for last month. He had made 750 inspections.

PESTILENCE IN ORIENT.
Dr. L. E. Coter, chief quarantine officer, by letter reported the health conditions in the Orient as follows:

Hongkong, two weeks to Sept. 15—Plague cases 5, deaths 5.
Shanghai, two weeks to Sept. 15—Cholera cases 5, deaths 59; smallpox cases 1, deaths 0.
Nagasaki, two weeks to Sept. 21st—Clean.
Kobe, two weeks to Sept. 24—Cholera cases 5, deaths 1.
Yokohama, two weeks to Sept. 15—Plague cases 3, deaths 2; doubtful plague cases 6, deaths 3.

Cunha Gains Concession.

B. S. Cunha at last succeeded in having the license of the Union saloon extended to cover the furnishing of wines and liquors to customers of the Union grill. This does not mean a bar in the grill, but the supplying of beverages at meals. Governor Dole conceded the privilege to Mr. Cunha yesterday afternoon.

Message From Carter.

Treasurer Kepoikal received the following cablegram yesterday from Secretary Carter:
"NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Shall bring advertisement. Will distribute descriptive matter here, Chicago and San Francisco."

LIQUOR LAW IN BALANCE

Last Destructive Technicality Raised.

Matsumoye was put on trial before Judge Gear yesterday morning for robbery in the first degree. W. S. Fleming appeared for the prosecution, and J. W. Cathcart for the defendant. The following jurors were found satisfactory and sworn, after Charles Notley, J. H. Boyd and L. R. A. Hart were excused for cause: E. K. Rathburn, J. P. Makainai, D. Kawanakoa, F. J. Robello, J. K. Clark, Sol. Keolowa, J. H. Wise, Carl Willing, Jas. Aholo, Geo. Woolsey, A. A. Montano and L. P. Fernandez. The trial was still proceeding at 4:30 p. m.

THE LIQUOR LAWS.

Before Judge Gear yesterday the question of whether there is any legislation regulating the liquor traffic valid in this Territory today, other than the laws passed by the Legislature of 1903 mostly relating to malt liquors, was argued. C. C. Bittling, attorney for Simoes, indicted for selling liquor without a license, argued that the Organic Act wiped out all of the old liquor laws of Hawaii in its provision that the sale of liquor in the Territory should be under such laws as the Legislature would enact.

Mr. Peters, Deputy Attorney General, opposed the theory of the defense, and after Mr. Bittling replied in the afternoon, Judge Gear continued the case until Monday next, when, presumably, a decision may be expected.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Robinson has the quieting title case of Peabody vs. Judd and others still on. The plaintiff has not yet rested.

J. A. Magoon and J. Lightfoot have filed exceptions to the plaintiff's verdict and the rulings of Judge Robinson in the suit of E. H. F. Wolter vs. F. H. Redward. The verdict gave the plaintiff \$70 damages where he claimed \$1584.80. It was a suit arising from the defendant's contract in building the Masonic Temple, plaintiff having been his bondman.

In the suit of trespass on the case of James W. W. Brewster vs. Fredrick J. Church, the defendant by his attorney, E. A. Douthitt, denies each and every allegation of the complaint.

Plaintiff by his attorney, Wm. S. Fleming, has entered a joinder in demurrer in the suit of Harvey Carpenter vs. J. A. Magoon and Thomas Fitch.

Defendant has appealed from District Magistrate Dickey's judgment of \$53.77 for plaintiff in the suit of Union Feed Co. vs. Man Lung alias Jung Hook.

E. B. Friel has appealed from judgment against him and in favor of Southard Hoffman, Jr., doing business as Hotel Stables, of \$67.29.

Judge De Bolt confirmed the foreclosure sale in the suit of W. F. Allen, trustee, vs. S. K. Ka-na.

WAS KEKAULA'S NAME FORGED?

There is suspicion of forgery attached to the purported withdrawal of J. K. Kekaula as a Home Rule candidate for supervisor in the County of West Hawaii.

Last Saturday a letter was received by Registrar C. R. Buckland, dated October 7, 1903, without place named, and signed with Kekaula's name, announcing the withdrawal of his candidature. A statement that he had withdrawn, published in the local papers, attracted the attention of Jesse P. Makainai, who had filed his nomination and paid the fee. Mr. Makainai would not credit the report and went to the Registrar's office to see the letter of withdrawal.

When he saw the letter, Mr. Makainai declared the signature was not that of his compatriot Kekaula. He was asked if he had any letter from Mr. Kekaula, showing his real signature. Replying that he had such, he was requested to produce it for comparison.

At noon yesterday, in recess of jury duty, Mr. Makainai brought a letter of Kekaula's to the Registrar. It was shown to Governor Dole along with the letter of withdrawal. The Governor believed the signatures were not by the same hand and directed that Mr. Kekaula's name be placed on the official ballot. If the letter of withdrawal should prove genuine, Mr. Kekaula will have opportunity to withdraw before the inspectors of election.

Unfortunately the envelope, which might have shown the postoffice where the letter was mailed, was not preserved. If the letter is a forgery, its authorship may be traced through the typewriting. The type is a neat and somewhat condensed style.

IN BOXING CIRCLES.

Heavy-Weight Millett to Return to Honolulu Shortly.

Millett, the heavyweight champion of Hawaii, who bested all comers while here, is said to be returning to this city under the wing of his manager, J. C. Cohen, who is to shortly bring a theatrical combination known as the Sanfords to the Orpheum. Millett failed in his efforts to obtain a match with any of the big fellows and will have to climb the ladder of popularity by the method known as "getting a reputation." He was recognized generally on the coast as a promising exponent of the "manly art." All efforts to arrange a match between Huihui and Dr. Lisle of Camp McKillop, have resulted in failure.

REPUBLICANS MEET AT KALIHI CAMP

S. C. Dwight Tells of Conditions That Will Create Prosperity in Hawaii. Murray's Speech.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held last night at Kalihi Camp. Mr. S. Mahelona presided and after making a few introductory remarks he introduced Mr. S. C. Dwight, who told of his observations while on the mainland and of the great prosperity the people there were having under a Republican administration. The speaker said that there was work in plenty and first class wages and he predicted the same thing for Hawaii in case the Republican party was victorious at the polls. He said that the voters should not vote for one candidate, because they knew him personally, but that they should vote and work for the election of the entire Republican ticket.

Harry E. Murray was next introduced and was given a hearty reception. He said: "While sitting here this evening thoughts struck me as to why anyone should vote the Home Rule ticket. In 1900 the Home Rulers went out with brass bands and loud speeches telling you they would give you county government, but after all their cry they did not give it to you. Two years later the Republicans came before you and told you they would give you county government and you elected them. They have fulfilled their promise. The Republican party gave you county government and they should be given a chance to run it, because they know how. It is like a new machine. The inventor always knows more about it than anyone else."

"The Republican primaries were held open and you were all given a chance to vote at them, while the Home Rule convention was selected by one or two men who did not consult the people. That, gentlemen, is not good politics. I do not think anyone here would like to have anyone boss him and tell you how you must vote, or put up a ticket and demand that you follow it blindly. The Republicans do not pick one man out of ten but they select their men from the whole island and then they put up a ticket that any honest man can support. If the Republicans cannot get your votes by honest means we do not want them. If we can not get them by telling you the truth we do not want them, but will tell you plainly what we will do and we will stand by our promises."

The speaker was greeted throughout with hearty applause. Mr. Rawlins next spoke in part as follows: "We are assembled here tonight, not for the pleasure of being together but for a purpose, that will benefit us all. The time has come when responsibilities will be put on every shoulder and we must carry them through. Every man loves the country in which he was born and the time has come to put this government on the high plane in which it belongs. The time has come to put aside our petty jealousies. We are told to find men to run this government economically and intelligently and not men who will run it to ruin and cause a wailing and gnashing of teeth such as was never heard in this country before."

Mr. Rawlins paid an eloquent tribute to the abilities of R. N. Boyd, saying that he had seen works laid out by him on the island of Hawaii that were excellent examples of the engineering art—there is absolutely no question as to Mr. Boyd's ability to fill the office.

He was given hearty applause at the conclusion of his address.

A. M. Brown was greeted with three hearty cheers and he made a lengthy speech telling of the duties of his office and the principles of the Republican party.

Charles Clark spoke along general lines followed by Frank Fabia, Jack Lucas, R. N. Boyd, J. W. Pratt and Isaac Sherwood.

Henry Vida was introduced during the evening and told of his experience with the Home Rulers during the legislature and of the methods used by Chas. Booth in trying to get his Pauoa water scheme through.

He drew a comical illustration of the police department on parade when that as there were many ladies in the audience he wanted each one to promise not to let her husband out of the house on election morning unless he agreed to vote the straight Republican ticket. He said the women should take an interest in the campaign because if the Home Rulers were elected the men would be thrown out of work and the women and children would have to go hungry.

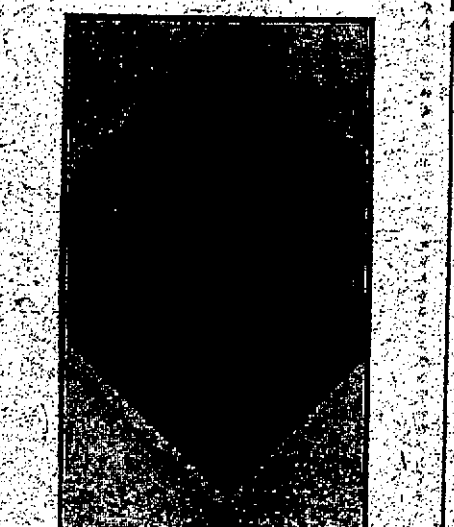
RAISED UPROAR IN THE STATION

Two excited, jabbering Chinese were marched into the Police Station yesterday afternoon by Officer Keamini, and for fifteen minutes afterward the clerk's office was in an uproar, celestial language flying about in a way absolutely unintelligible to any of the officers. When the two had calmed down, it was learned that the most volatile Chinaman was accused of being a lunatic.

"He come in my store on Beretania street," said Sing Chung, "take my little girl and throw her around. He throw boxer all over store too. He pupule." Ah Fan spluttered a denial, but the more he talked the more convinced were the officers that he was crazy, and he was sent to the "pen."

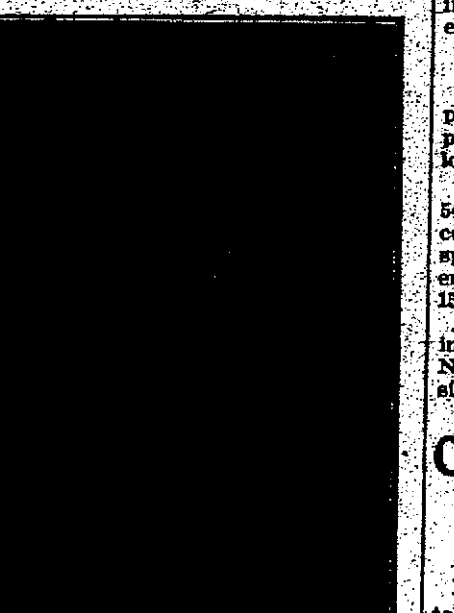
Mrs. McCabe of Heela, who was seriously cut by a razor in the hand of her husband last week, is improving rapidly, and she will soon be able to leave her home.

PARTY NOMINEES OUTSIDE OF OAHU



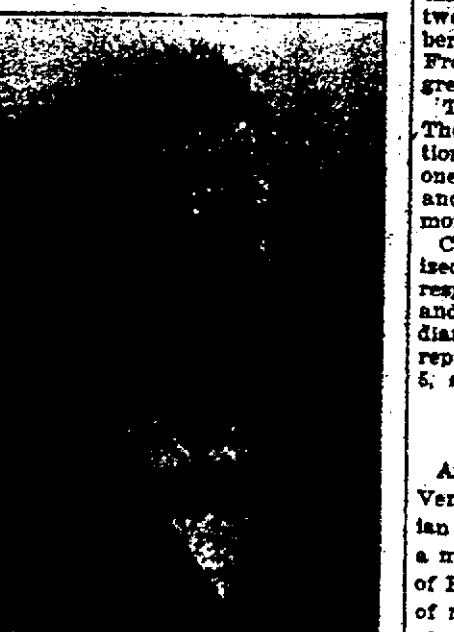
Guy F. Maydwell, Republican Candidate for Attorney of West Hawaii County.

Guy F. Maydwell, Republican candidate for Attorney of West Hawaii County, was born on July 31, 1869, at Chicago, Ill. He was admitted to the bar in California ten years ago and took a more or less active part in politics at Sacramento but never ran for an elective office. He was chief recording clerk in the office of the Secretary of State under E. G. Walter. Mr. Maydwell came to the islands six years ago.



Noah W. Aluli, Republican Candidate for Attorney of Maui County.

Noah W. Aluli, the young Hawaiian who is Republican candidate for County Attorney of Maui, is quite well known in his county. He received a liberal education, having attended the Waialuku government school and later graduated from St. Louis College. He studied law in the office of his uncle, Treasurer Kepoikal, and also with the late Antonio Rosa and J. L. Coke. In 1898 he passed the examination for a license to practice law. He graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan two years ago and is said to be the first native Hawaiian to receive the degree of LL. B. Since his return from Michigan he has practiced law in Honolulu and in Waialuku. He is a member of the Board of Registration for Maui. He acted as assistant clerk to the Senate during the last session of the legislature and lately has been connected with the Attorney General's department as an assistant.



L. M. Baldwin, Republican Candidate for Sheriff of Maui County.

L. M. Baldwin has been Sheriff of Maui for about seven years and has a good record as a public officer. He is now the Republican candidate for Sheriff of the County. He was for two years deputy sheriff at Lahaina.

HONOLULU'S SANITATION

Work of City Sanitary Officer and Helpers Last Month.

Following is the report of C. H. Tracy, City Sanitary Officer and Inspector of Cemeteries for September, read at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday:

Four new cesspools have been located and dug.
Nine buildings have been moved or altered so as to conform to the sanitary regulations.

Two 48-hour notices were served.
One arrest and prosecution has been made. The Chinaman, Ah Chong by name, owing the tenement house on Nuuanu avenue just north of Vineyard street, allowed his cesspool to overflow into his neighbor's yard. He was fined \$2 and costs and immediately remedied the nuisance.

My assistant and I have made 1,250 inspections during the month. This includes the inspection of all the barrels and disinfectants during that time.

Eleven restaurants, ten lodging houses and one hotel applied for certificates of sanitary condition to obtain licenses and all save two restaurants and one lodging house were inspected, approved and issued. These held had some minor changes to make before the premises would be satisfactory.

One lodging house whose certificate was held up last month has gone out of business. One of the three lodging house certificates held from previous months was issued. Eight hundred and ninety-one persons can lawfully be lodged in these buildings licensed.

During the month in the inspection of graves we found that twelve graves were opened in digging new graves. One of these was only eight months old.

While inspecting the disinterments we took occasion to measure the depth of the graves and found them to be from 8 ft. 9 in. to 4 ft. 6 in. deep, which assuming the depth of the coffin to be 1 ft. 6 in., would leave very little earth over the box.

There has been 115 1-2 days of work done by the inspectors during the month. A large part of this was spent in collecting tin cans, posting posters, etc., in the mosquito crusade work.

PLUMBING INSPECTION.

E. G. Kerr, inspector of buildings plumbing and house sewers, has reported the work of his office as follows, for the month of September:

Number of plumbing plans received, 54; plumbing permits issued, 54; final certificates of plumbing issued, 46; inspections of plumbing and house sewers made, 171; sewer connections made, 15.

Twelve applications to erect buildings were received and all approved. Number of inspections of building sites made, 14.

CITY PHYSICIAN DID NOT SOLDIER

Dr. A. N. Sinclair, outside physician to the Honolulu dispensary, feels annoyed at being represented in the Bulletin virtually as having entirely neglected his duties last month. In the data furnished by Registrar Lawrence with the mortuary report, the blank for dispensary visits is unfilled for the last month. This is only because Dr. Sinclair had been delayed in making his usual report. He states the following as the record of his services in September:

Visits, 47; schools inspected, 7; vaccinations, 49; certificates granted, 233.

MORTUARY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER

Sixty-nine deaths are recorded in the mortuary report for Honolulu for the month of September. They are distributed among nationalities as follows: Hawaiian, 31; Chinese, 15; Japanese, 11; Portuguese, 5; British, 2; U. S. A., 5; others, 2. The greatest mortality as to age period was 15 from twenty to thirty. Under one the number was 14, and from thirty to forty, 12. From sixty to over seventy the aggregate was 12.

Two deaths were of non-residents. There were 10 post mortem examinations, 8 deaths investigated and 4 coroner's inquests. Forty-five marriages and 44 births are recorded for the month.

Causes of the 69 deaths are summarized thus: developmental 4, nervous 7, respiratory 10, digestive 13, absorbent and glandular 1, urinary 3, febrile 7, diarrheal 1, dietic 2, constitutional 12, reproductive 2, accident and violence 5, suicide 1.

Registered at the Hawaiian.

Among the prominent people by the Ventura and registered at the Hawaiian hotel yesterday, was J. T. Arundel, a member of the large shipping house of Boulder Bros. of London and owner of many guano islands in the Pacific; also Mr. and Mrs. Clementson of Boston, who have made twenty-one round voyages between San Francisco and Australia. Mr. Clementson is the heaviest American wool buyer in the Colonies. Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, prominent society people of San Francisco, also registered at the Hawaiian hotel.

CONVICTION OF ROBBER

Trial of Another Robbery Case Begun.

Matsumoye was found guilty of robbery in the first degree by the jury before Judge Gear. Sentence was deferred. The defendant held up a Chinaman on Walkiki road under pretense of being a policeman.

Another robbery case followed, that of William Mitchell and Aikoula, whose offense is in the second degree. Fleming for prosecution; Cathart for defendant. After Charles Notley and L. R. A. Hart were challenged, the following jury were found satisfactory and sworn: J. R. Makainai, J. F. C. Abel, F. J. Robello, Sol. Keolowa, J. S. Low, Carl Willing, Jas. L. Aholo, E. K. Rathburn, A. A. Montano, Geo. Woolsey, J. K. Clark, J. H. Wise.

CONTEMPT CASE.

In the case of Keahi vs. Niau Laukea et al., the plaintiff has filed a motion to issue a citation directed to Niau Laukea, Henrietta Amoelehona, Samuel Apalana and J. O. Carter, W. F. Allen, W. O. Smith, S. M. Damon and A. W. Carter, trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop, deceased, commanding them and each of them to be and appear before the Circuit Court at a time to be specified in the order to show cause, if any they have, why they should not be adjudged in contempt of court by reason of their disobedience of and failure to comply with a decree made on August 3, 1902, and particularly that portion of said decree which directs the defendants to pay one-half of the costs of said suit, and of the commissioner's fee as there-in set forth. Robertson & Wilder are plaintiffs' attorneys.

COURT NOTES.

Geo. A. Davis filed another paper in his disbarment rehearing case yesterday. It is a certificate of his honesty and straightforwardness from Charles N. Skinner, K. C., Recorder of the City of St. John, New Brunswick, who speaks from a long personal experience with him in the courts of that city.

Judge De Bolt confirmed the sale of property in the estate of the late Ethel P. N. Gay and directed W. O. Smith, administrator, to deliver a deed thereof to Arthur F. K. Gay, the purchaser.

Judge Robinson excused the jury in the Peabody-Judd case for yesterday owing to a death in the family of Juror Mahelona.

Ung Chew appeals from judgment against him and in favor of Wing Wo Lung Co., Ltd., for \$250 in the Honolulu District Court.

Edward Walsh has appealed from District Magistrate Dickey's judgment against him and in favor of Thos. P. McTigue for \$48.48.

CORPORATIONS OF FOREIGN CHARTER

Besides notifying foreign corporations doing business in this Territory of their obligations under the statute, in the form appearing below, Treasurer A. N. Kekaula has referred the matter with names of delinquents to the Attorney General. Any corporations failing to make timely response to the notice will be prosecuted. The notification of the Treasurer is in the following terms:

"I call your attention to Act 45 of the Laws of 1898, Territory of Hawaii, relative to foreign corporations, as amended by Act 33 of the Laws of 1903, and notify you that unless papers mentioned in said Act, viz:

"1. Certified copy of the Charter or act of incorporation of the company;
"2. Names of the officers thereof;
"3. The name of some person upon whom legal notices and processes from the courts of this Territory may be served;

"4. Certified copy of the By-Laws of such corporation or company are filed in the office of the Treasurer within five days from date, I will be forced to proceed against your company under a charge of mismanagement."

The word foreign here does not relate to the flag but includes United States mainland corporations having agencies in this Territory. There are many of these and most of them are behindhand with the prescribed returns.

To Aid Building Fund.

Editor Advertiser: A number of persons have been appointed to sell tickets for the Japanese Bazaar to be held the 25th and 26th of this month. The proceeds will be devoted to the erection of a much needed church and school building for the Japanese of this city. We earnestly hope the tickets may have a large sale and the fair receive your liberal patronage.

G. L. PEARSON,
G. MOTOKAWA.

A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND indeed—That is exactly what Cough Remedy is. It is the mother's help when she is so weakened in the night by the cough, hawky cough, and labored breathing of her babe. It is the only remedy for the youth or adult who has "cough cold" and the "cough" and irritation of the throat. It is the only remedy that cures the "cough" by all doctors and druggists. Beware of Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

THE FIGURES DON'T FORETELL BANKRUPTCY

Economic Government Will Carry Territories and Counties Safely Through.

It is rather a poor advertisement to go with the call for bids for bonds, a statement of Territorial finances which would indicate a bankrupt state of the Territory when county government comes into operation the first of 1904. It might be honest if true, though hard to represent things that way. Taking the financial affairs of the Territory for the two years ended December 31, 1902, and comparing them with the appropriations for the two years ending June 30, 1905, no such lugubrious prospect as that just mentioned is to be apprehended. On the contrary, a Territorial administration as economical as that of the two years ended December 31, 1902, together with an honest and intelligent administration of affairs by the counties, ought to bring the taxpayers through upon smooth seas in the initial experience of county government. It is to be taken for granted that the current revenue for the present biennial period will not fall below that of the two years with which comparison is being made. Then let figures talk.

The current revenue for the two years ended December 31, 1902, was \$5,655,511.07. For the same period the current expenditures were \$5,144,411.51. Thus a snug balance of \$511,099.56 was left in the treasury. It is to be remembered that there was no loan money to expend in those two years, which would naturally cause a greater drain than usual upon current revenue.

The appropriations under current revenue for the present biennial period, beginning July 1, 1904, amount to \$4,992,061.51 all told. Supposing the current revenue do not exceed that for the two years here compared, the expenditure of these appropriations would leave a surplus of \$563,449.56 at the end of this period. It is said there is a floating debt of about \$750,000. Much of this came over from the previous period, but, allowing that it all came over and were added to the appropriations for this period, its payment would make the aggregate expenditures but \$86,240.44 in excess of the sum of current revenue for the two years ended December 31, 1902.

Another thing to be remembered is that a large proportion of the appropriations on current revenue account are for the benefit and use of counties, while the counties are to assume burdens that the Territory had previously sustained. It is probably too much to expect that the Territory will be saved as much expense as the counties are to assume. Two sets of governments will not merely divide the cost of a single set, as there must be considerable duplication and overlapping of similar functions. Yet, with economy and business judgment in both establishments, the excess of the combined expenditures over the present cost of government ought not to spell bankruptcy.

EYE WITNESSES REPORT OVERFLOW OF LAVA

Cowboys From the Upper Greenwell Ranch View Streams of Lava Coming From the Summit Crater.

Lava is overflowing from the Mokuawewe crater, according to information brought by the gasoline schooner *Elipse* and furnished from reports sent in by cowboys employed upon the upper Greenwell ranch on the Kona side of the mountain, not far from Miss Paris' house whence she recently wrote news of a sight of the conflagration.

Captain Gahan of the *Elipse*, which arrived Monday afternoon from Napoos and Kailua, received word that cowboys from the Greenwell ranch had actually seen the overflow of the lava and its distribution into seven streams later united into two larger streams of considerable volume, both flowing in the same general direction and following the track of the 1887 flow towards Kahuku ranch. This description practically corroborates the original wireless message transmitted from Hilo. Previous information has placed the original issuance of six streams, converging later into one.

The wireless message received yesterday stated that the lava was still confined to the upper crater of Mokuawewe not having overlapped its rim. The report from the Greenwell

ranch, sent down to Kailua is generally credited as being more likely to be correct than information dispatched from Hilo and made up probably from judgment based on views of the outbreak from a lower elevation than that attained by the cowboys who claim to have actually seen the running lava.

It is now a week since the eruption and the fact that the lava has not yet reached the lower levels indicates that an overflow must have been of very recent occurrence or that the lava is descending very slowly. A-a, composed of slab-like masses carried on the bosom of the pahoehoe, is very sluggish in its flow needing the medium of the more fluid pahoehoe to be set in motion. A flow of pahoehoe free from the solid a-a runs readily to the lower levels like molten iron from a furnace.

Parties who started for the summit from Hilo are expected to make their first returns today when definite news of the nature and character of the eruption and flow will doubtless be obtainable.

The *Elipse* reports an especially brilliant display, visible from Kailua, on Friday evening.

CRIMPING CHARGE LAID AGAINST TURK.

U. S. Marshal Hendry yesterday evening served a summons on Frank J. Turk, to appear in the United States District Court at 10 o'clock this morning and answer to the charge of violating Section 21 of the Revised Statutes of 1898.

Turk is alleged to have taken money from sailors whom he has shipped in

compensation for his trouble in finding berths for them. This is contrary to the statute above mentioned.

Marshal Hendry served eleven subpoenas in the matter. Mr. Durant, operator of a steam launch in the harbor, and sailors of the *Bark Nasmith*, are to appear as witnesses against Turk.

HAWAIIAN SCHOOLS IN THE PAST YEAR.

In the year 1903 there were in the Territory of Hawaii 144 public schools, with 386 teachers (101 male, 285 female), and 13,793 pupils (7590 male, 6203 female); also 59 private schools, with 247 teachers (82 male, 165 female), and 4622 pupils (2440 male, 2182 female). Totals, 203 schools, 633 teachers, 18,415 pupils.

By nationalities the teachers were classed thus: Hawaiian 78, part Hawaiian 72, American 327, British 57, German 13, Portuguese 32, Scandinavian 15, Japanese 9, Chinese 13, other foreigners 17.

Pupils by nationality were classed as follows: Hawaiian, 4893 (public 4090, private 803); Part Hawaiian, 3018 (public 2087, private 931); American, 799 (public 492, private 306); British, 217 (public 148, private 69); German, 295 (public 138, private 157); Portuguese, 4243 (public 2879, private 1364); Scandinavian, 194 (public 156, private 38); Japanese 2521 (public 1544, private 977); Chinese, 1554 (public 1106, private 448); Porto Rican, 355 (public 454, private 84); other foreigners, 143 (public 142, private 1).

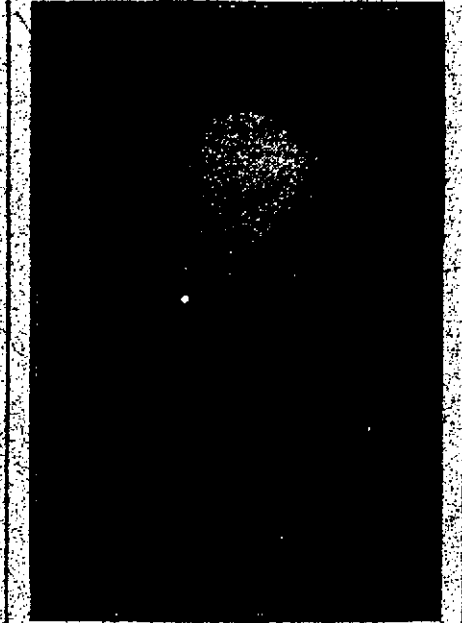
By ages this was the distribution of pupils: Under six, 1081 (male 520, girls 561); six to ten, 16,218 (public 8805, private 7413); eleven to fifteen, 1116 (public 577, private 539).

Pupils in public schools receiving instruction in other than the ordinary branches were: sewing 6589, knife work 215, weaving 5819, basket making 737, mat weaving 291, other manual training 10,210, singing tonic sol fa 8719. The public school system includes normal, high and industrial training schools, the last named being gradually extended in the ordinary schools.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES IN EAST HAWAII COUNTY

Sketches of Lorrin A. Andrews, C. A. Stobie, Joseph Vierra and George H. Williams, Leaders in the County Campaign.

Lorrin A. Andrews, the present Sheriff of Hawaii, and Republican nominee for election to the office of Sheriff of East Hawaii County, was born at Lahaina, Maui, October 12, 1857, his father having come out from Ohio as a missionary, and settled first on Molokai and later become a professor at Lahaina. The younger Andrews has



Lorrin A. Andrews, Candidate for Republican Ticket for Sheriff of East Hawaii County.

been a breadwinner since he was old enough to work. His father died while the subject of this sketch was in his minority, and instead of getting an education for himself he managed his father's estate so that his brothers and sisters could continue their college courses.

In 1888 he was appointed Tax Assessor for the District of Makawao, Maui, and the following year he was appointed Deputy Sheriff on that island. Both of these appointments like all he has received since came to him without solicitation.

In 1893, he was made Captain of Police in Honolulu and a year later was appointed Sheriff of Maui, remaining there until the appointment of the late Sheriff E. G. Hitchcock as Judge of the Third Circuit when Mr. Andrews was appointed to succeed him.

Sheriff Andrews' appointment to his present position did not meet with favor in Hilo for the reason that he was considered as an outside man. Time, however, softened that feeling as was evidenced in the Republican Convention when he was unanimously nominated to succeed himself. The principal argument used against him by his opponents is that he has held the position long enough.

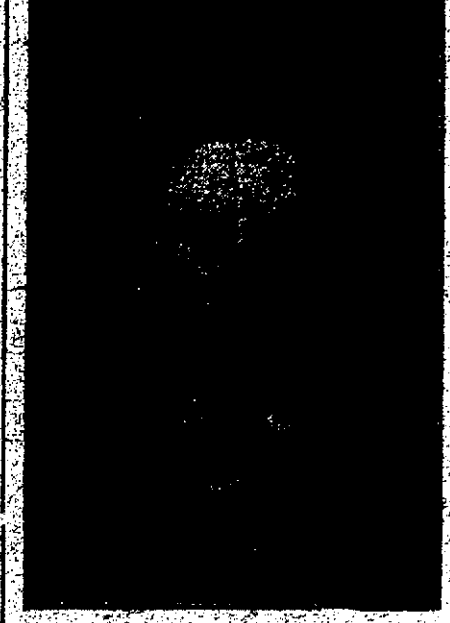


C. A. Stobie, Republican Candidate for Treasurer of East Hawaii County.

C. A. Stobie, Republican candidate for Treasurer of East Hawaii County, cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President, and has always been a Republican. For over thirty-five years he has been engaged in the banking business, and has been connected with some of the strongest financial institutions in the States. He has been in Hawaii nearly five years and has been connected with the First Bank of Hilo, Ltd., since it was organized. Mr. Stobie was born at Quincy, Ill., on January 8, 1850.

Joseph Vierra, of East Hawaii County, who is running for Supervisor, is a representative Portuguese-American. He was born on June 25, 1857, on the Island of Fayal, the Azores, and arrived in Hawaii in April, 1872, staying with J. Perry, the then Portuguese Consul. He moved to Hilo in 1874 and married there in 1881, serving as luna and surabiller at Paukaa Plantation until 1885. He returned to Honolulu and opened the White House here in 1885, and spent the next year boiling sugar for W. W. Goodale and J. A. Scott.

He opened the Hilo Hotel in 1887. In 1894 he was appointed Road Supervisor for the Hilo district and still holds that position. Mr. Vierra has a family of seven, two of his sons now being in Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill. In a business way he has succeeded in amassing considerable property. He is supported alike by whites and natives.



Joseph Vierra, Republican Candidate for Member of the Board of Supervisors of East Hawaii County.

Geo. H. Williams, who is running for Assessor on the East Hawaii County ticket, has been in Hawaii since 1878. He lived in Kohala for ten years, serving as overseer and head overseer on several plantations. For two years he was head overseer of Heela Plantation



Geo. H. Williams, Republican Candidate for Assessor of East Hawaii County.

on this island. He was deputy sheriff and sheriff of Hawaii Island for nearly six years, serving during the time that E. G. Hitchcock was Marshal. He had a coffee plantation for awhile and during the past four years has creditably filled the office of Deputy Tax Assessor at Hilo.

NOMINATIONS ON OTHER ISLANDS

Registrar C. R. Buckland yesterday gave out the completed lists of candidates for county offices outside of Oahu. For this county ten days more than for others are allowed. Moses K. Nakulua yesterday filed his nomination as a candidate for County Clerk of Oahu. This is the list as closed for counties of the other islands:

COUNTY OF EAST HAWAII.
Supervisors—Blacow, Charles R. (Kale); Deaha, Stephen L. (Kiwi); Holmes, E. N.; Lalakea, T. Kanamui; Lambert, W. H.; Lyman, Eugene H. (Iukini); Makekau, R. H.; Palau, J. F. Walker, W. G.; Vierra, Joseph (Keo Vela).
Sheriff—Andrews, L. A.; Keolanui, William Manaoie.
County Clerk and Recorder—Lyman, Norman K.
Auditor—Ryan, T. J.; Willifong, N. C. (Willapaona).
Assessor and Tax Collector—Edmonds, Wm. E. (Ekinana); Williams, Geo. H. (Keoki Williams).
District Attorney—Smith, John U. (Kamika Lohi); Smith, W. H. (Kimi-ka Pokale).
Treasurer—Lyman, Rufus A. (Lupe); Stobie, Charles A. (Puuks Banako).
Surveyor—Cook, Thos. E.

COUNTY OF WEST HAWAII.
Supervisors—Hewett, Geo. C. (Keoki Huie); Hind, Robt. (Lope Haina); Kawehaku, J. H. K.; Kekaula, J. K.; Keliha, J. W.; Lazo, S. (Lakalo); Maguire, Jno. A. (Keoni Kaimana); Paakiki, Z.; Pae, D. W. (Nabea); Woods, Jas. F. (Palani).
Sheriff—Kamaooha, Geo. P.; Makahala, Robert.
County Clerk and Recorder—Pua, S. K.
Auditor—Alawa, David; Nabala, J. K.
Assessor and Tax Collector—Holstein, H. L. (Lipokona); McDougall, W. P. (Wile Makukala).
District Attorney—Mardwell, Guy F. (Medewell).

EVENTS STILL WAITING ON DIPLOMACY

Conference at Yokohama of Japanese Statesmen Is Without Known Result.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Oct. 14.—A conference of statesmen, including the Marquis Ito, was held here today. The crisis over the Japanese relations with Russia was fully canvassed but it has been announced that the meeting brought out no fresh developments.

CHEEFUO, China, Oct. 14.—There is an exodus of Chinese and Japanese from Manchuria, owing to the threatened war.

The population of Manchuria has been estimated at 15,000,000, made up of Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Manchus, and semi-savages. Of this number 700,000 are Manchus, whose chief occupation has always been as soldiers, and many of them are now in the employ of Russia as local police.

LONDON, October 13.—The Japanese Minister states that the situation in the Japanese and Russian dispute is taking a more reassuring aspect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 13.—At a meeting of the Cabinet today Secretary of State Hay announced that the Eastern situation was not alarming at the present time.

ROME, October 13.—Forty-five Japanese officers who have been attending the various military academies and other institutions in Italy have been recalled home by order of the Japanese Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 13.—The Russian Government has announced officially that the Manchurian incident is closed and that the situation in Korea is now the point of dispute.

The War Department has begun the transportation of 50,000 additional troops to the East. The present strength of Russian forces in Siberia and Manchuria is announced as 283,000 men.

The cable dispatch that Russia has a force of 283,000 men in the Far East at the present time and that fifty thousand more are on the way constitutes a startling piece of intelligence.

In addition to these troops Russia has about two and one half million male subjects in Eastern Siberia who are liable for service in the army in case of war. With this vast force, splendid fortifications in disputed Manchuria, a marvellous railway operating from St. Petersburg to Manchuria, and a big fleet at Port Arthur it is but little wonder that Russia should say "officially" that the Manchurian question is now a settled matter and that the point in dispute is Korea. Russia has an army in Siberia equal to the one stationed there at the close of the Boxer war. Instead of withdrawing from Manchuria after the close of the Boxer struggle she remained and now practically announces that she is there to stay.

The great army of Viceroy Alexieff has been moved from European Russia over a distance of about six thousand miles. This great coup has been accomplished solely through the Trans-Siberian railway, an undertaking that thirteen years ago existed only in the minds of Russian engineers. If the Trans-Siberian Railway was privately owned, and Russia had been obliged to pay for the transport of these soldiers, their supplies, horses, munitions of war, and all of the incidentals which have to be moved with a great army, it would have cost the treasury the gigantic sum of twenty-five million dollars.

The map shows the route of the railway and the great stretch of country surrounding it and also a large portion of China, called Mongolia. It is this latter territory that Russia really wants. At the present time her troops in Manchuria, Siberia, and Turkestan entirely surround Mongolia on three sides. At any time that Viceroy Alexieff has any difficulty with China he can send his hordes of Cossacks into Mongolia and as that country is so well shut out from other foreign powers it would be months before the rest of the civilized world would learn that Russia had gobbled it up.

FAYAL, Azores, Oct. 14.—A vessel arriving here today brings news of the loss of an American whaling bark. Fifteen of the crew were lost.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The Americans today defeated the Pittsburgh Nationals thus gaining the world's championship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—Four prisoners secured their release from Alcatraz prison by means of forged pardons.

CENTRAL AMERICA AGAIN ON THE VERGE OF WAR

PANAMA, Oct. 14.—The republics of Guatemala and Nicaragua have combined for and are making preparations for a war on Salvador and Honduras.

A plan to invade San Salvador has been under consideration for some time by President Manuel Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala, who in pursuit of this idea endeavored to enlist the aid of the Honduran Government in war. Honduras lies on the south and east of San Salvador and Guatemala on the north, and an expedition from each of these countries would catch San Salvador between two fires and place the republic in an interesting predicament.

According to the plans it was intended that Guatemala was to have moved on San Salvador at the close of the rainy season, which would have made the date for the move some time this month. However, the contemplated combine with Honduras appears to have fallen through owing to the refusal of the President of that republic to join hands with Guatemala in the attempt. The project has by no means been abandoned by President Cabrera of Guatemala, and consequently news of his combination with Nicaragua was expected.

San Salvador is more closely connected with Guatemala than any other Central American country, and is most easily reached by troops, thus making it the natural objective point for expeditions from that country. Honduras is separated from Guatemala by a range of mountains, which would render the transport of soldiers a matter attended by much difficulty, but in the case of San Salvador only a tableland about thirty miles in width separates the two countries. It is possible to travel in a day on horseback from the capital of Guatemala into Salvadorian territory, and there would be no trouble attendant upon the entrance of an army into the latter republic.

On Shore and Facing Eastward

SOUTHERN PACIFIC offers

Choice of Routes and
Choice of Trains

"SHASTA ROUTE"—Oregon Express.

"OGDEN ROUTE"—New Overland Limited.

"SUNSET ROUTE"—Sunset Limited, Down California Coast, Crescent City Express via San Joaquin Valley.

THE DIRECT ROUTE IS THE OGDEN.

The SHASTA will show you Northern California and Western Oregon.

The SUNSET, Central and Southern California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana.

FOLDERS AND BOOKLETS AT

Information Bureau

613 Market St., San Francisco.

JAPANESE RESERVE SOLDIERY
DRILL IN KAPIOLANI PARK

That Japanese in Honolulu think war may come between Japan and Russia, is shown by the martial spirit which has taken hold of them. While baseball games are in progress on Sundays at Kapiolani Park, few persons have taken cognizance of a company of Japanese in an obscure part of the Park who go through military evolutions.

For several Sundays, in the afternoons, a large number of Japanese have been going to the Park where they are marshalled by one of their countrymen who seems to be a superior officer. At any rate he evidently understands drilling the little brown men in company evolutions. The members of his command appear to have a knowledge of military maneuvers, indicating that at some time they have been in the Mikado's army.

Large numbers of Japanese are returning to Japan, some to serve their term of military service, others to await active service if needed, while the majority perhaps go to live off the gains of their work in Hawaii. By the Doric yesterday a crowd of Japs started for their native land. Several of the men wore parts of their old army uniforms, a coat, or marching boots, with rolled blankets hung over one shoulder, military fashion.

As previously mentioned in the Advertiser there are about 20,000 Japs in Hawaii eligible for military service should a war be declared. Most of them have received military instruction, and are classed as reserves. The transportation problem would be the most serious for Japan to face in case the War Department decided to call in the reserves from Hawaii. Any vessel carrying Japanese subjects, after a declaration of war, would be subject to the scrutiny of Russian warships, no matter what flag was borne. Passenger boats of the Pacific Mail and O. & O. Co., would take the risk in war time of being subjected to search by the Russians. The Japanese ports might also be blockaded by Russian men-of-war.

LEWALEWAS
MAY GO
Gilbert Islanders
May Leave on
Isleworth.

An attempt is being made by the Rev. Hiram Bingham, British Consul Hoare, Manager Arundel of the Pacific Island Development Company and others interested, to ship back to their homeland, the Gilbert Islanders brought here some twenty years since for plantation labor. An opportunity has been afforded by the presence of the British steamer Isleworth which leaves for Ocean Island 150 miles southwest of the Gilbert Islands on a course that brings the steamer close to the most northerly of the Gilbert group.

The Islanders were brought here in different ships under contracts for labor work during the years 1880 and 1882. In the contract was a clause agreeing to ship the Gilbert Islanders back to their homes after conclusion of the contracts. Many of them were employed on Koloa plantation, Kauai, and a large proportion were taken back according to agreement. Others remained. It is stated, voluntarily. Many it is claimed were not offered passages.

During their stay here the Islanders have kept themselves in colonies. For some time many lived in a settlement of huts on land enclosed by the stone wall built into the sea at Kakaako, back of the Quarantine wharf. There they supported themselves by fishing, the women assisting by braiding hats and mats. Later they removed to Kaili camp where some 120 now reside. There is a colony of eighty at Lahaina and a few live on the shores of Pearl Harbor. Their mortality rate through consumption has been great. Most of them are true Gilbert Islanders but some come from the New Hebrides and other South Pacific islands allied to that group. All of them are homebick.

The Gilbert Islands being a British protectorate the colonies here are under the control of that country and British Consul Hoare has taken a strong interest in the matter of sending them home. The Rev. Hiram Bingham, for years engaged in missionary work in the Gilbert Islands and practically the only intermediary between

them and the white man's language has always attempted to ameliorate their lot and holds \$1700 in trust for forty of them, twenty from Lahaina and twenty at Kaili who have long been waiting to get home. Two men own \$500 and the rest average about \$35 apiece in trust.

When it became known that the steamer Isleworth, which expects to leave Saturday afternoon, would afford an untried chance of the Islanders getting back to their native strands, Consul Hoare and the Rev. Hiram Bingham spoke to Mr. Arundel who is in charge of Ocean Island and the movements of the Isleworth on the subject. Mr. Arundel who has done much philanthropic work among the South Pacific natives at once consented to do what he could and offered to take the whole 200 back to the Gilberts for \$1,000 which would just cover the actual expenses of lost time and arrangement of quarters.

The natives would have to provide their own simple fare which would not cost them much and would be thought of largely defrayed by contribution. An alternative offer will take fifty passengers for \$400 or \$3 a head. This latter arrangement could easily be taken advantage of by the 40 who have money in trust and still land them home as capitalists. Should they wish to accept in Kaili a wireless will be sent to Lahaina and connection established for those wishing to go from there by the Kinan which will arrive in Honolulu some hours before the Isleworth leaves. All effects of those leaving will have to go at a sacrifice, but these are neither numerous nor valuable and getting home will certainly outweigh every other consideration.

It is hardly to be expected that the capitalists of the crowd will divide their hard earned savings with their fellow countrymen though this may be done to some extent. Great excitement prevails in Kaili camp where a "big talk" is being held.

Mr. Bingham makes an appeal to Honolulu philanthropists to help the homeless Islanders, stranded in a country which, semi-tropical as it is, is too cold for their southern bred constitutions.

Five dollars a head is the unprecedented rate offered for a soul's temporal happiness and the present opportunity is likely never to occur again in the lifetime of the now rapidly diminishing colony.

The original idea of Consul Hoare was to appeal to the British authorities of Fiji to send a vessel for the deportation of the colony. Another scheme was to charter a schooner with their combined savings. Many of them are old and feeble however, some without relatives, and barely able to secure a living.

Should the Isleworth take them they will be landed at the island of Tarawa in the Gilbert group and there sent to their home islets by the British administrative officers stationed there.

THE COURTS
ARE BUSYTwo Suits Decided
by Robinson
at Once.

Judge Robinson in a written decision finds for the defendants in the two separate cases of ejectment brought by Samuel Andrews against Wahineanu and Kalkena. Weaver, Whitney and Wilder appeared for plaintiff, and Rawlins and Kaulukou for defendants.

The jury trying the action to quiet title, still on before Judge De Bolt, consists of J. Adams, M. W. Parkhurst, C. B. Dwight, J. H. Love, O. J. Holt, J. A. Auld, G. H. Kariatti, F. B. Angus, Geo. C. Potter, John Kuana, B. Guerrero and P. M. Lucas. Robertson and Wilder appear for plaintiff, E. M. Watson for defendant. Just before closing time yesterday afternoon a motion by plaintiff for a directed verdict was argued, but Judge De Bolt decided the whole case ought to go to the jury.

The Peabody-Judd title suit is still on before Judge Robinson.

Before Judge Gear the jury acquitted William Mitchell and Akaka of robbery in the second degree. J. W. Cathcart contended for the defense that nothing more than assault and battery had been proved.

THREE WOMEN DISCHARGED.

Judge Gear sustained the demurrer and discharged the defendant in the case of Territory of Hawaii vs. Yoki. The demurrer, filed by John W. Cathcart, was on the ground that the indictment did not state facts sufficient to constitute the crime of perjury or any other crime under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii and the Constitution of the United States of America. The defendant was a Japanese woman indicted for falsely swearing to information, before the District Magistrate, charging one Yoshikawa with abetting her in soliciting.

Siemo and Okame, Japanese women appealing from District Court sentences, were discharged on pleas to the jurisdiction offered by F. M. Brooks on the ground that defendants had not been indicted by a grand jury.

LARGE DEFICIENCY.

Judge De Bolt has signed a decree confirming sale and a deficiency judgment in the foreclosure suit of W. O. Smith, Henry Waterhouse and Mary S. Parker, trustees under the will of W. C. Lunallilo, deceased. Mortgage debt and costs amounted to \$40,311.41. The deficiency due to the plaintiffs is found to be \$15,237.91, for which the clerk is ordered to docket up a judgment against H. W. Schmidt, together with interest of 6 per cent per annum from the date of the decree, and the plaintiffs are declared to have execution for the whole amount.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

In the equity suit of Lee Chu and C. K. Ai vs. Isaac Noar, the plaintiffs by their attorneys, Magoon and Lightfoot, move for the appointment of a receiver of the property described for partition, upon the following grounds:

"The relations between the plaintiffs and the defendants are so strained and unfriendly that it is impossible for them to do business together.

"That the said premises are in a filthy and insanitary condition, and the defendant will not take steps to remedy the condition thereof, nor will he allow plaintiffs to take such steps.

"If the said premises are allowed to remain in their present condition the tenants now occupying the same will vacate said premises.

"That if the said defendant be allowed to exercise control over said premises, said plaintiffs will suffer irreparable injury.

"That the appointment of a receiver is necessary to properly protect the interests of all the parties."

LUNALLILO HOME REPORT.

W. O. Smith has filed the report for the past year of the trustees of the Lunallilo Home for aged and indigent Hawaiians. There are 55 inmates of the home at date, of whom 33 have been received within the year. Mrs. Ellen A. Weaver, superintendent of the home, states in her report that the population of the institution is the largest in its history, which she attributes to the high price of poi and hard times in general. A remarkably good health record is noted, not a case of dengue fever having occurred on the premises, and it has been "a year of peace and contentment among the inmates." Mention is made of an increasing number of tourists who visit the home. Receipts have been \$51,994.20 and disbursements \$48,465.47, showing a balance of \$2,528.73 in favor of the estate of King Lunallilo.

FIRST GARNISHEE SUIT.

Hiram Kiley brings suit against Frederick Kiley and James Gorman, with Addict J. H. Fisher as garnishee, for \$1,770.67 money advanced and due for services in connection with a fruit exporting business. This is the first

outgrowth under the act of 1902 providing for the garnishment of the wages of government employees. Gorman is adjutant's clerk for the National Guard of Hawaii. Douthitt and Dillon are attorneys for plaintiff.

PANDORA'S BOX.

We Sing & Co. have discontinued their suit against the Oceanic Steamship Co. It was an action to recover \$471.50, the value of contents of one box not delivered out of 149 boxes of merchandise shipped to plaintiff on board the steamer Alameda. The box was said to contain two pairs of blankets, 20 pairs bear gall, one piece of azure blue velvet, 10 quilts printed paper, 20 pairs sea lion beard and one piece of deep blue velvet.

IN PROBATE.

When the petition of Rosa Halverson for letters of administration on the estate of Charles Halverson, deceased, was called before Judge De Bolt there was no appearance of the petitioner or any person on her behalf. The hearing was continued until Monday next.

Judge De Bolt has made an order correcting the name of decedent in papers relating to the estate of Walter E. Lee, deceased, by the insertion of the initial "E."

PLEADINGS.

A motion for a new trial of Bishop Estate trustees vs. Lullia (w), ejectment, has been filed.

Choy Tin by his attorneys, Mott-Smith and Matthewman, answers the complaint against himself and others of Kapilani Estate, Ltd., denying the allegations and giving notice of intention to rely upon release, surrender and cancellation.

In the case of John F. Colburn vs. C. R. Deaky, the defendant by his attorneys, Hatch & Ballou, has entered an exception to Judge De Bolt's order allowing the plaintiff to withdraw his motion to amend the complaint.

FEDERAL INDICTMENTS.

The following additional indictments were returned by the Federal grand jury yesterday:

Tomokichi Sato, for importing a woman from Japan for immoral purposes. Sona Hikiuchi, alias Masuhiro Ito, for the same offense as in the preceding case.

LAND BUSINESS
WAS DISPATCHED

Land business presented by Commissioner E. S. Boyd occupied the time of a meeting of the executive council yesterday.

A piece of agricultural land containing 15,947 square feet at Pauoa, it was decided, will be put up under a special agreement for time payments.

W. G. Smith was appointed sub-agent for the 6th land district, Kauai.

The application of G. C. Akina for lands of Pololu, Kohala, for lease at \$600 a year was left in abeyance.

Two applications of the Hamakua Mill Co., one for Pohakahaku and the other for Kaohia land for lease, 30 and 125 acres respectively, resulted in an offer of the lands to the applicant at \$5 an acre per annum.

The application of T. Pat for renewal of lease at Anahola, Kauai, will result in its being put up at auction at an upset rental of \$300 per annum. The area is 39 acres.

A. H. S. S. Officials Coming.

REATTLE, Oct. 15.—The great freighter Nebraska, Captain J. S. Green, arrived from Honolulu by way of San Francisco yesterday afternoon, having aboard Captain W. D. Burnham and V. E. Lasso, manager and supervising engineer respectively of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, which owns and operates nine enormous cargo carriers, including the Nebraska, operating also by charter the freighters Minnetonka and Minnewasika.

These leading management officials of the great steamship line are here on a tour of inspection of the company's business. This is Mr. Lasso's first visit to the Sound, but Captain Burnham has been here several times in the past four or five years.

The Nebraska brought very little cargo for this port, but she will take 5,000 tons of lime, four, lumber, fertilizer and beer from Seattle and Tacoma for the Hawaiian Islands. She has on board 1,000 tons of general freight consigned to the Islands from San Francisco.

TAKE POSSESSION
ON DECEMBER 1

President Kennedy of the Inter Island and Steam Navigation Co., expects to be using the new Inter Island wharf at the Ewa end of the harbor by December 1. The long wharf shed is showing progress towards completion, and when the wharf offices are installed under it, the company will be well equipped for handling its extensive shipping interests and with no lack of room. On the above date all the company's steamers will be berthed at the wharf, and the old stand at the foot of Fort street abandoned.

Kimura's Chances.

Kimura, under death sentence for murder, has another chance. Yesterday his counsel, T. L. Dillon, intervened and obtained a stay of the death warrant until Kimura's long-pending appeal to the Supreme Court might be perfected. Mr. Dillon promised to have the papers completed by last night. Attorney General Andrews was consulted and gave his consent to the proceedings.

Judge De Bolt is trying the action to quiet title of Margaret Cullen vs. T. F. Linsin.

PUBLIC SCHOOL
APPOINTMENTS

Appointments formed the chief order of business at a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday. W. W. Goodale was designated as school agent for Waiakoa, in place of C. P. Iaukea, resigned, and the following assignments of teachers by the Superintendent were confirmed:

Mrs. A. J. Derby, new appointment at Grammam school.

Miss Clara Cameron, new appointment Commercial Department school. Mrs. Frank Winter, assistant Kaili-haena, vice Miss Johnston, transferred to Kaili-haena.

E. W. Hester, teacher Boys Industrial School, Oahu, a new appointment. Charles Paalulu, teacher, Kahuiku, Oahu, vice Miss E. Koelling.

Miss Louisa Melin, assistant Honouliuli, Oahu, vice Miss Mary A. Parker, resigned.

Abel Cathcart, teacher, Makenua, Maui, vice Miss Lucy Lani, transferred to Waiakoa.

Miss Emma Puuhau, assistant, Waiakoa, Kauai, vice Miss Jane Harwood, resigned.

Mrs. Bridgewater, assistant, Pohakukupu, vice McG. Deacon, resigned.

Miss Grace Gay, temporary appointment as assistant, Kona-waena, vice Mrs. Urs Störin, resigned.

Mrs. E. Askew, assistant, Paalulu, vice Miss Alice Blawie, resigned.

Superintendent Atkinson reported on the starting of the lace-making school, particulars of which were given in this paper a fortnight ago. There was an informal discussion of the educational exhibit for the St. Louis Exposition.

Besides A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, those present were Professor W. D. Alexander, Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mrs. E. W. Jordan and H. M. von Holt.

NUUANU STREET PARK.

[The Official and Commercial Record.] The welcome announcement is made that steps are being taken to secure a public park on Nuuanu street.

The park system of Honolulu has been woefully neglected. The executive, the legislative and the people have all been at fault.

For years the only public parks were little Emma Square, no bigger than an ordinary back yard, and Thomas Square, a single block, a mile from the city center.

Kapiolani Park was created by a private organization. It has been taken over by the government, but since July last, for the first time has the appropriation been large enough to more than keep the few roads in passable repair.

Aala Park was rescued from being turned into a bedraggled warehouse site, and under the energetic administration of Henry E. Cooper, is being transformed into a delightful play ground.

The Makiki reservation serves the purpose of a recreation ground in that section, and at some time in the dim and misty future the McKinley Park may blossom forth in the Moiliili district.

The foregoing end the list of city parks. Manoa, Pauoa, Punchbowl, Nuuanu, Palama and Kaili, all populous neighborhoods, are rapidly building up without a single park or even a reservation for one.

This is wrong. Now while land is unoccupied and cheap is the time to secure park reservations. The government has no money with which to buy park sites, but it has large areas of land which can be exchanged for park sites.

The sooner this policy is adopted, and park reservations secured in all sections of the city, the better.

Here is an opportunity for Mr. Cooper to show his energy, even though the state of the treasury does hamper the immediate prosecution of some of the public improvements which he desires to see carried out. He has made a good start with Thomas Square and Aala parks. God speed to him. May he go down to history as the Honolulu park maker.

BILL, THE BURGLAR.

Tells Why He Never Visits Certain Homes.

His name isn't "Bill" but anything more definite might give the police a clue, and that would be betraying confidence. And this "Bill" isn't a common blacksmith kind of a burglar, but one of the expert class who rob houses without leaving any signs of their visit except the missing of such valuable articles as they choose to take away with them.

"No," said this leader in the profession, "I have no fear of the police. My robberies are always charged to servants or other persons familiar with the premises, and I attend their trials in the police court as an innocent spectator. Burglar alarms are simple toys to the gentry of my class. But some wise people in Honolulu are getting ahead of us, and we are becoming discouraged. Several of the best families have formed a combination, in which each family pays fifty cents a month dues. These half dollars are used to rent those new-fashioned double-locked burglar-proof boxes in the vaults of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company. If any more families join the combination I'll be out of a job. Here comes my car—good-bye."

DAMAGES
FOR SAILORJudge Estee Finds That
Capt. Graham Was
Negligent.

Judge M. M. Estee yesterday rendered his decision in the admiralty suit for \$10,000 damages brought by Julius A. Schirmacher against the ship Erakma M. Phelps, whereof R. J. Graham is master. He awarded eighteen hundred dollars together with costs of suit to the libellant. T. McCants Stewart and J. J. Dunne appeared for libellant, and Holmes & Stanley and Robert W. Breckons for libellees.

The court found that no evidence had been adduced to prove the allegations of carelessness in loading the vessel as against the owners. Neither was there proof of a failure in the legal obligations of a vessel owner regarding food supply or proper care in case of sickness.

The case then narrowed itself down into the single proposition of whether it was reasonably possible for the captain of the ship to have obtained proper medical care and attention for this man after the accident happened which resulted in the breaking of his leg. Judge Estee discusses this proposition at length, among other things making the following deliverances:

On August 6, 1903, the ship was less than nine hundred miles from Valparaiso, less than eight hundred miles from Valdivia, both on the coast of Chili; while on August 15th, the ship was within 202 miles of Tahiti and 233 miles from Taloa—has in the Marquesas. At all of these ports, it is well known, if not actually in evidence, that medical and surgical aid could have been obtained.

Any man of common intelligence knows that a man not professionally educated in surgery, acting as the mate of a ship, cannot properly set a limb when broken, and the photographs of this man's leg, taken with the X-ray, show clearly that his limb was not properly set, although it was done with the primitive knowledge claimed by the mate.

Notwithstanding the statements of Dr. Cooper to the contrary, I think a voyage of nearly seventy-seven hundred miles across the ocean is a severe test of the physical endurance of a man suffering with a broken leg crudely set by one admittedly without surgical knowledge.

The Captain seemed to have been peculiarly indifferent in reference to the whole matter. He never went to see this man but twice, once immediately after the occurrence of the accident, again the next day when he told him he could do nothing for him, but that the mate would attend to him. The Captain himself testified that after ordering the mate to attend to libellant he only saw him, with the exception of these two instances cited, through the skylight of the forecabin where the man lay. In fact he seemed to avoid coming in contact with this man. And even after the vessel arrived in Honolulu, Captain Graham went "about the ship's business" as he testified, for nearly three days without having the libellant sent to a hospital where he could have received treatment. Libellant should have been sent to the hospital at once upon the arrival of the vessel and he should have been paid the wages then due him; and not have been sent alone finally to the U. S. Marine Division of the Queen's hospital without any money, with a slight knowledge of the English language and unable to walk.

As to the evidence of the captain and some of his witnesses, who were masters of vessels like himself, that the port of Port Stanley was a dangerous one to make, this seems directly contradictory of the history of that port. It is well known that for many years ships have put in there for supplies, and that now there are in the town of Port Stanley, repair shops, where, in the language of a well known authority, the Encyclopedia Britannica, (Werner's Edition published in 1900), ships can be repaired and provided in every way, much better and more safely than at any of the South American ports—a matter of much importance, seeing that a greater amount of injury is done annually to shipping passing near Cape Horn by severe weather, than in any other locality in the world. The average number of vessels entering Stanley Harbor in the year is about fifty with an aggregate tonnage of \$0,000; of this number a fourth arrive in distress and are repaired at Stanley.

The evidence of the Captain further disclosed that he could have reached Valparaiso within twenty-five days after the first accident occurred, and on August 6th could have sailed there in nine days. While there is some evidence showing that up to within 200 miles of Honolulu, he could have more readily reached the Ports of Paqueta, on the Island of Tahiti, or Taloa—has in the Marquesas, where surgical aid could have been obtained. Such a possibility never seemed to have entered into the calculations of the captain as he made no efforts to make any port but his port of destination. And while it is said libellant did not ask to be taken to nearest port for aid, yet that did not relieve the captain of his duty in the matter. The former may have been ignorant of his rights and so failed to have asked to have them enforced.

I am of opinion that the captain was negligent in not taking the course the law required of him, namely, to have put into the nearest port, and the ship and owners thereof are liable for such negligence.

NY **ARCHIVE**

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TRUST INVESTMENTS.

(The Official and Commercial Record.)

This most noteworthy event in the local financial world during the past week was the formal approval by the Probate Court of the bonds of the Pioneer Mill Company, Ltd., as a proper investment for trust funds. The court found the plantation to be in a prosperous condition, with clear assets over all liabilities amounting to \$3,254,453.

This is a splendid showing, and officially fixes the status of Pioneer as one of the solid investments of the Territory. Pioneer is, in name, one of the oldest plantations in the islands. Since annexation, however, it has been so greatly enlarged, improved and developed, that it is practically a new plantation. The company has shown great energy and ingenuity in the development of the water supply. A large stream is being brought from Honokohau, the north-west point of the island, to the fields. Back of Kaunapali a series of tunnels into the mountain have been run, resulting in a flow at an elevation of several hundred feet, of several millions of gallons of water a day. This water is used to generate electricity, which is conveyed to pumps at low levels and used to elevate surface well water for the lower fields. After generating the electricity, the same water is itself used for irrigation. These new sources of water have greatly increased the capacity of the plantation while decreasing the pro-rata cost of irrigation.

It is of the greatest benefit to the Territory to have safe investments of this character in which trust funds may be invested, as the number of local estates, trust companies and other investing concerns of a similar character, with money to loan, is constantly increasing. With approved bonds at home, which can be purchased, the money will stay here; otherwise it is liable to go abroad.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.**The Court's Exceptional Fact.**

Postmaster General Payne was describing an old-time Milwaukee judge who had been noted for his kind heart.

"I attended one day," said Mr. Payne, "a session of the court at which this judge presided. The court case was a very old man; he had served with fidelity for many years, but age was beginning now to tell on him. He fell asleep while I was in the court house, and in a little while he was snoring."

"His snoring, of course, disturbed the proceedings of the court. The judge displayed great tact in interrupting them without embarrassing the snorer. 'Crier Jones,' he said in a loud voice, 'Crier Jones, some one is snoring.'"

"The snorer awakened. He started to his feet."

"Silence!" he exclaimed. "There must be no snoring in the court room, and he glared ferociously about him."

Photographed by Lightning.

A boy who was killed in the Bronx recently by lightning had the likeness of a fern imprinted on his body by the shock. A similar incident is reported from Europe. During a shooting competition at Pont, in the Canton Vaud, the other day, the grandstand was struck by lightning, and twenty-five persons received shocks, from which, however, they sustained but little physical injury. One most singular effect, however, remained. Every person who had felt the electric shock had, photographically stamped upon the back, the face or the arms, the reflection of the pine trees behind the firing line.

America's Champion Inventor.

Frank Schaubke, of Vineland, N. J., is the record of the country for the number of patents he has secured. He has more than 6,000 patents to his credit, covering a wide range of inventions. Some of his inventions have brought him fortune, although he is drawing a small income from some of them.

LETTERS THAT PASSED ABOUT THREE SOLDIERS

Colonel McClellan, Governor Dole and Attorney General Andrews All Contribute Some Warm Reflections and Keen Rejoinders.

Below will be found the complete correspondence between Col. McClellan and Governor Dole, up to the departure of the commander of the Artillery District of Honolulu for San Francisco yesterday, regarding the three soldiers acquitted of burglary by a directed verdict before Circuit Judge Gear. Attorney General Andrews's opinion given to the Governor is included. Coming on top of the incident of those other three soldiers charged with burglary, who were allowed to go away and did not come back, the present controversy is all the more interesting.

Many readers of the letters will be amused at the scarcely concealed derision in which the military authority hold the civil authority for lack of knowledge of army discipline, and on the other hand, a similar feeling held by the civil authority toward the military authority respecting the guilelessness of the martial mind in matters of civil jurisprudence.

COMMANDER TO GOVERNOR.

Headquarters, Artillery District of Honolulu, Camp McKinley, H. T., Oct. 6, 1923.

To His Excellency, the Governor.

Sir: I have the honor to report that I am informed that today the three soldiers, Buckley, Fisher and Nerney, indicted for burglary were acquitted of that charge by the court. Judge Gear presiding, and that when they left the courtroom they were immediately arrested by the Sergeant of Artillery who had been sent to bring them back to this post to be punished by the military authority.

A policeman then approached the sergeant and informed him that he had a warrant for the arrest of the three men, and though the sergeant explained that he had been ordered to bring the three men back to this camp, he of course turned them over to the police officer to be taken to the sheriff.

I am further informed by counsel for the defense of these men, that they have been charged with an offense, which is the same as that for which they have already been tried, and of which they were acquitted, and that there is now danger that a grave injustice will be done them.

I have the honor to request that the attention of the proper law officers of the government may be called to this matter, and I would also request that the sheriff be informed that as the three soldiers had already been arrested by the military authority, the warrant for the arrest by the civil authority should have been sent to Camp McKinley, and that there was no proper occasion for the civil authority to interfere with the sergeant of Artillery in the discharge of his duty.

I have further to report that I have not yet been informed why, or upon what charge, these three soldiers are now held by the civil authority and thus prevented from the discharge of their proper duty to the United States.

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MCCLELLAN,

Lieut. Colonel, Artillery Corps, Commanding.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

Territory of Hawaii, Office of the Attorney General, Honolulu, T. H., October 8, 1923.

To His Excellency Sanford B. Dole,

Governor, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: In reference to the letter of Col. John McClellan, commanding the Artillery Corps stationed at Honolulu, referred to me by yourself, in which he complains of injustice done to three soldiers, to wit: Buckley, Fisher and Nerney, of his command, I would state: that the three men were arrested, charged with burglary, and held in the District Court for the action of the grand jury. By the grand jury they were indicted and when brought for trial the jury were instructed to acquit them by Judge Gear, owing to the fact that the Judge held that the crime of burglary in this Territory only existed when property over the value of \$50 was stolen, and that a man who broke into a building and stole less could not be convicted of burglary. The prosecuting department having no appeal from such a decision, the men were discharged but were rearrested and are now charged, as I understand it, with petty larceny. As to the fact of their rearrest, and the complaints made by the Colonel in his letter, I would state that the officer who arrested them, Henry Van Giesen, approached me in the court room, while the Judge was giving his decision, and told me he had a warrant for the rearrest of the men. I told him that if that was so, he must wait until the men had left the court house.

The court room was filled with soldiers belonging to the army post, who immediately upon the discharge of the men, crowded around them, congratulating them, and in every way expressing their pleasure at the result, and thus surrounding the three men passed with them from the court house.

I am informed by Mr. Van Giesen, who is a reputable officer, and in whose word I have great confidence, that upon their leaving the court house he reached the three men and stated that he had a warrant for their rearrest.

The men immediately gave up and were taken into his custody, and it was then that a sergeant addressed the men and stated to him that they were under arrest of the military authority.

The sergeant produced no evidence of his authority, and in making such a statement and was un-

known to Van Giesen. Van Giesen showed him the warrant, and the sergeant made no objection to the civil authorities taking the men into their charge. As to the complaint made by the men's counsel to the Colonel, I submit that, as a practicing lawyer, he knows that if his clients were illegally arrested by the government, or are illegally detained by it, he has complete remedies in the civil courts, without running to the military authorities and whining about oppression.

I am not aware that the laws of the United States, in force here, are so inequitable as to prevent justice being done any man accused of crime. In fact, it is more difficult to obtain convictions in this Territory, as a general rule, than in many States of the Union. If the Colonel, or counsel, fear that great injustice has been or will be done the men by their rearrest, writs of habeas corpus are at the disposal of the injured.

I regret very much that the Colonel should feel that there was any disposition to interfere with the military authorities, and had our department, or the police, known of the orders of the camp, we would certainly not have made the rearrest when we did, but your Excellency can see the danger of allowing the men to go when no such orders were shown, and when they were surrounded by a large number of their comrades, who were in perfect sympathy with them. As a matter of fact, the evidence shows a clear case of burglary against these three soldiers, and except for the technicality upon which they were discharged by Judge Gear, I have full confidence that they would have been convicted by the jury, and I feel that it is only right that they should be punished for their crime.

LORRIN ANDREWS,

Attorney General.

COMMANDER TO GOVERNOR.

War Department: Headquarters Artillery District of Honolulu, Honolulu, H. T., Oct. 15, 1923.

To His Excellency the Governor.

Sir: I have read carefully the report of the Attorney General which you sent me today and regret much to say that I find therein the same inaccuracy and carelessness of statement which characterizes other statements, purporting to come from the same source which I have recently read in the newspapers.

The Attorney General in his report states that I complain "of injustice done to these soldiers." I did not do so, but I did state in my letter that "counsel for defense informed me that there is now danger that a grave injustice will be done them."

The third paragraph of the Attorney General's report is directly contradicted by the sergeant present, who states that upon the verdict being announced, the three accused, passed from the courtroom and that two or three soldiers out of the dozen present got up and shook hands with them, as also did two of the jurors and one of the policemen.

The sergeant assures me that there was no demonstration whatever and when the Attorney General states "the soldiers in every way expressing their pleasure at the result" he must surely be mistaken, and certainly shows that he has but little knowledge of soldiers.

I have repeatedly given strict orders that there should be no demonstration on account of these matters, and no discussion of proceedings of the civil authority, or courts, and I have the means of knowing that my orders are obeyed.

The Attorney General states that he told the police officer that "he must wait till the men left the court house" to serve his warrant. But the sergeant informs me that all the soldiers were stopped in the hall of the court house and detained there by the police, until the three men were identified by the police and rearrested. The soldiers assisted in this identification and arrest and good feeling was shown toward the police.

The Constitution of the United States provides that no man shall be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense, and I am reluctantly constrained to say that it now seems probable that the three soldiers will suffer this injustice.

The Attorney General states that "the evidence shows a clear case of burglary against these three soldiers." Since reading this statement I have further inquired into this matter and am again constrained to differ in opinion with the Attorney General and to say that I am much in doubt if these three men can be convicted of petty larceny.

As I expect to depart for San Francisco on Tuesday next, I would un-

MRS. HEARST A HONOLULU VISITOR

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, widow of the late Senator Hearst of California, and mother of Proprietor Hearst of the Examiner, Journal and American newspapers, passed yesterday as a through passenger in the Doric, accompanied by friends. It was thirty-five years ago that Mrs. Hearst last visited Hawaii, and she found much during her brief visit yesterday to form contrasts with the undeveloped Honolulu of her former visit. She will return to San Francisco, via Honolulu.

Mrs. Hearst has done much in recent years for educational development, and has made gifts recently to the University of California that have attracted wide attention. It was through Mrs. Hearst's efforts also that the University grounds were beautified.

REPUBLICANS TO CROSS THE PALI

The nominees on the Republican County ticket will start across the Pali at 8 a. m. tomorrow and will hold their initial meeting on windward Oahu at Kaneohe at 10 a. m. A meeting will be held at 2 p. m. at Kalahe, and another one at 7 p. m. at Senator McCandless' residence at Waikane.

On Saturday the following meetings will be held: Kahana, 10 a. m.; Funaia, 2 p. m.; Laie, 5 p. m.; Waiakala, 7:30 p. m. The speakers will stay at the Haleiwa Hotel Saturday night returning to Honolulu on Sunday morning.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

The Wise Man says there comes a time in men's lives when they are "afraid of that which is high," when fears are in the way, when desire fails and the grasshopper is a burden. In these days we call it nervous prostration; but it is the same old thing and is brought about in the identical way so popular with Solomon himself. The nerves collapse and the man's force and fire die out of him. It is nature's punishment for the sin of excess—and all sorts of "overdoing it." With the majority this state of things is not constitutional and may be corrected. Even in old men, when it has taken the form of general debility, a revival of the powers is virtually certain so long as there is no breakdown of any important organ. The grasshopper soon ceases to be a burden and ghosts resolve into gas, with those who rely on that popular purifier and restorative WAMPOL'S PREPARATION.

As a tonic and builder this article is easily superior to any other. It promotes the rapid and complete digestion of food and thus enriches the blood, and so feeds and invigorates the nerves and all parts of the body; the impurities are thrown out through the Lungs, the Bowels, the Kidneys and the Skin—these four outlet doors—and health returns. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It is no patent medicine as formula is printed on bottle—you need have no hesitation in buying it and trusting to it. It is effective from the first dose. "There will be no disappointment." Sold by all chemists here and throughout the world.

I am with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN MCCLELLAN,
Lieut. Colonel, Artillery Corps, Commanding.

GOVERNOR TO COMMANDER.

October 12th, 1923.

Col. John McClellan, Commanding Artillery Corps, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, T. H.

Sir: Your letter of October 10th relating to the arrest of three soldiers of your command has been received. The point you make that if the men are tried for petty larceny, they will be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense, having already been acquitted for burglary, is a legal one which I will not presume to decide. Certainly the Attorney General will not demand a trial if it is clear to him that the provision you refer to applies to these cases. If it is a matter of doubt in his mind, he will probably demand a trial and leave it to the court, whose province it is to decide the question.

Permit me to say in this connection that it is the sincere desire of the government of the Territory to treat alike all persons charged with offenses against the laws, and to assure them a fair trial, if it becomes the duty of the prosecuting officers to proceed against them.

Very respectfully,

SANFORD B. DOLE.

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crabs, scabs, and dandruff, and for stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and smoothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of bath for soothing irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for excessive weaknesses, and for many sensitive and delicate purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of scents. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP all that CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the most toilet and most baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crabs and scabs, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA EXTRACT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Amst. Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Sole African Depot: LEARSON & Co., Cape Town.

CUPID FINDS TWO ARROWS BROKEN.

Helen O'Connor yesterday instituted suit for divorce against John O'Connor. She alleges they were married on December 28, 1898, at Kailua, and resided in Honolulu. She states that her husband, in September 1902, worked for Cotton Bros., and he was employed in the Postoffice here up to March, 1903. During this period it is alleged he failed to provide suitable maintenance, although she begged him to do so, refusing to contribute a single dollar for her support. He abandoned her in September, 1902, and she believes he is now out of the country.

Caroline Cotton wants a divorce from Edward Cotton to whom she was married on February 11, 1901 in Honolulu. She alleges that her husband was a habitual drunkard, and in his fits of drunkenness, repeatedly committed acts of cruelty to her, knocking her down, and using abusive epithets toward her. Her life was also threatened. For eight months he has not provided her with the necessities of life. He is now a resident of Sausalito, California.

KIMURA WITHIN SHADOW OF DEATH

Kimura, who was sentenced by Judge Gear to be hanged for the murder of a Japanese woman at Waialua, will probably have his death warrant signed by Governor Dole within a few days. The case was one of those depending on the Manichi decision by the United States Supreme Court. Governor Dole yesterday obtained the records of the trial, conviction and sentence of Kimura from the files of the Circuit Court.

Will Return on Sierra.

List of passengers holding reservation per S. S. Sierra at San Francisco, to sail for Honolulu, Oct. 29: Mr. and Mrs. Loveland, Mrs. and Miss Hopper, Mrs. Giffard and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Waterhouse, Mr. Waterhouse and family, Mrs. and Miss Rittenhouse, Mrs. and Miss Jarger, Miss M. Henkinus, M. C. O'Mara, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bell, D. J. McKay, R. M. Isenberg, N. G. Dushberg, Mrs. T. Strain and daughter, Mrs. and Miss Hutchins, C. J. Hutchins, Mr. Low, Rev. J. Golden, Dr. A. J. Derby, A. T. Miles, Miss Low.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT

A Local Occurrence That Will Interest Many Readers in Honolulu.

If, when a fog horn warns the mariner to sheer off the coast, he still hugs the shore and wrecks upon it, whose fault is it? If the red switch light it up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will in spite of warning try to find out how many teeth a buzz saw has, and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the workman has, blame the workman, not the saw. If a sick man knows that a certain medicine is doing him good, and he carelessly neglects to use it, blame the man, not the medicine. If Honolulu people who have kidney complaint and backache will not take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when they are endorsed by scores of citizens, blame the people, not the endorsers. Read this endorsement: Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st. this city, is attached to the Hawaiian interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

FIVE KINDS OF CRIME

Indictments Found By U. S. Grand Jury.

For peonage, in woman slave holding, Chu Kin, alias Jue Gun, alias Chu Kan.

For forgery of postal money order, Claudino Pulg and Francisco Lebrun.

For violation of immigration laws, in bringing contract laborers into the United States, Chokichi Hayashida.

For violation of revenue laws, in undervaluing merchandise, I. Kan San.

For importing women for immoral purposes, Hankichi Terayama, Mufi Kurihara and Kinokuni Kurihara.

The foregoing is a description of the indictments returned against the persons named, respectively, by the Federal grand jury yesterday. All of the defendants will appear this morning to be arraigned.

THE TRIAL JURY.

When those disqualified and having valid excuses were counted out, the trial jury panel was found to be lacking in numbers. Judge Esteo therefore issued a special venire in the morning, which Marshal Hendry returned in the afternoon, for eighteen additional men. As finally empaneled the trial jurors for the term are the following named:

Chas. B. Cockett, Manuel Santos, Norman Halstead, Dan Houghtaling, F. B. Damon, Geo. Weight, D. H. Davis, B. W. Houghtaling, W. C. Wilder, P. Peck, Thos. Mutch, Wm. Green, C. Deedy, W. C. Crook Jr., Thos. Gaddell, Henry Blake, C. W. Macfarlane, H. H. Simpson, Jas. H. Love, Chas. Lucas, E. B. Friel, Alex. Nicholas, William Tell, R. A. McCauley, Chas. J. Ludwigsen, W. J. Conn, T. H. Hughes, Geo. E. Morgan, J. M. Riggs, Geo. Dillingham, B. F. Boyden, Fred L. Waldron, Clifford Kimball, Chas. S. Hall, B. F. Beardmore.

Judge Esteo excused the trial jurors until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

THE BEST TREATMENT that can be given cuts, bruises, sprains, or like injuries is a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always keeps the pain almost instantly and always is kept on hand. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

